

SOCIAL NEWS OF THE WEEK CABLED FROM LONDON AND BERLIN

Tennis and Golf Matches,
in Which Americans Win,
Engross Berlin Society

Mrs. A. M. Thackara Distributes Prizes in Latter Event and Holds Her Last Reception in German Capital Before Leaving with Husband for Paris.

BARON VON KLEYDORFF TO GIVE CONCERT TOUR

(Special Dispatch.)
BERLIN, Oct. 11. SOCIETY has been deeply engrossed with outdoor sports this week, but, unfortunately, there were strong clashing interests, as by an unlucky coincidence the big October tournament of the Red and White Tennis Club at Grunewald and the autumn meeting of the Berlin Golf Club were proceeding simultaneously.

But in spite of the elimination this necessitated, great crowds followed the progress of the two tournaments, and on the day of the finals, which were played off in brilliant autumnal sunshine, both golf links and tennis courts presented a scene of the greatest animation. Of late years the Anglo-Saxon element, to which the golf club owes its organization, has been outclassed by the German.

But notwithstanding this fact Americans were more conspicuous in the tournament and captured the majority of the prizes, which were presented by Mrs. A. M. Thackara to the American winners. Dr. George Webster won the scratch prize, Dr. Charles Hartley the Squelers cup, Mme. E. Kugemann the woman's handicap, Dr. George Webster and Mr. George Martin took the foursome, Mr. Frederic Warren the bogey competition and Dr. George A. Kennedy the approaching and putting competition.

EARL GRANVILLE QUILTS CLUB.

Earl Granville, Councillor of the British Embassy, resigned this week from the vice presidency of the club, as he soon is to be transferred to Paris. Among those present at the prize distribution were Captain Hugh Watson, Dr. and Mrs. George Webster, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Kugemann, Frau Otto Eysler, Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis and Dr. and Mrs. George Martin.

At the Red and White Tennis Club the excitement was great throughout the week owing to the participation of all

the best known German champions. The chief struggle for supremacy lay between Herr F. W. Rahe and Herr O. Fretzheim. It was the former who won the open singles club championship and the championship of Berlin. An Australian team, composed of Mr. B. H. Reid, Mr. C. W. Hicks and Mr. A. W. Jones, also participated in the tournament.

The prizes were distributed by Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, attended by Countess Bredow, Prince Karl Friedrich, an ardent tennis enthusiast, was present, as also Count and Countess von Alvensleben, Earl and Lady Granville, Commander and Mrs. Gherardi, Mr. William Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ruddock.

BARON VON KLEYDORFF LEAVES.

Baron and Baroness von Kleydorff, the latter being formerly Miss Paula Busch, of Chicago, gave a large supper party after a recital, in which Baron von Kleydorff made his farewell appearance previous to leaving for America to enter upon a concert tour.

He is no stranger to the American musical world, as under his stage name of Egenieff he sang throughout the country several seasons ago in Mr. Savage's English production of "Parsifal." He will be accompanied on his tour by Dr. Jenoe Kerntler, the Hungarian composer and a pianist of distinction.

A marriage in the German aristocracy of interest to Americans is that of Fraulein Annette von Munchhausen to Baron Hans von Vignau, chamberlain to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The bride to be is the third daughter of Baron von Munchhausen, and her mother was Miss Hawk, of Milwaukee, who has large property interests in New York. Mrs. A. M. Thackara was receiving on Thursday for the last time previous to leaving for Paris. The American Ambassador and several members of the staff were present, as well as many persons well known in American and German society.

LONDON IS IN THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM;
ROYAL WEDDING SURE TO BRING A RUSH

All Arrangements Have Been Made for the Event, Which, in Its Ceremonial, Will Be Simple—Popular Hostesses Have Now Ended Their Round of Entertaining in Scotland.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. LIKE the calm before the storm, London has been very quiet for a week, but next week will see a rush from the country for the royal wedding. Of course it will be only a favored few who will be actually present, but because it is such a great event everybody who is anybody must be here for the rejoicings and the numerous entertainments that will be given on the occasion.

Everything of interest during the last week or so occurred in the country. For instance, the wedding of the Hon. Victoria Sackville-West—whose pet name, "The Kidlet," was brought so prominently before the public in the recent great Scott will case, and is likely to stick closer than ever—and the first October meeting at Newmarket, many who had been in Scotland and on the Continent coming for the opening day. Perfect weather, more like summer than autumn, favored the day of the Jockey Club Stakes, which will be remembered for the sensational defeat of Mr. August Belmont's Tracery.

Many women wore summer dresses, though it was apparent that red and orange undoubtedly are the fashionable colorings for autumn, and more of them are expected to be seen as autumn advances.

The Duchess of Newcastle wore a coat skirt of purple trimmed with a black braid.

Lady Barbara Smith, who accompanied her, was dressed quietly in blue serge and a black hat.

Lady Cadogan wore dark gray with a black and white hat. Her stepdaughter, Lady Sophie Scott, was in black cloth with a black velvet hat trimmed with white wings.

Lady Garvagh wore a dark costume with a Louis XV. waistcoat of crimson and gold brocade, and her hostess, Mrs. Montague Tharp, a platinum colored chemise with a hat trimmed with pale blue feathers.

SOMBRE GOWNS WARM.

The Countess of Arran looked well in her toilette of olive green broche with a boa of silver gray ostrich feathers.

The Countess of Limerick wore a dress and a long cloak of sapphire blue broche and a big blue hat, but those who wore sombre dresses looked and felt overwarm.

Lady Arthur Grosvenor looked cool in a cream serge costume, with touches of rose color on her coat and rose colored feathers in her hat.

The Hon. Mrs. Rochefort Maguire also wore a coat, and skirt of cream serge strapped with dull lavender.

On the whole, the simplicity of dress was particularly noticeable. The newest toques that appeared were those made of black velvet with the brim turned up in front something like the bow of a gondola and from this springing a big black aigrette of some artificial plumage.

It is with deep regret that the King and Queen will leave Balmoral at the conclusion of their holiday in Scotland, even though they are coming south for a more than usually interesting occasion. The monarchs are devoted to their Desiderie home, for it is at Balmoral that the home life of the royal family is most in evidence. The King, like his late father, is a simple country gentleman and excels in the part. The Queen is no less at home at Balmoral than the King. She has been described by a genial old Scotchwoman who frequently has seen and spoken to the Queen during her sojourn at the castle as "just the jolly as a leddy."

The Queen acts the part to perfection and sees to the needs of her household. She calls on the cottagers, discusses their business and remembers their children by name the same way as her predecessors Queens Victoria and Alexandra. She never fails to take a daily walk accompanied by Princess Mary and often by the King, yet she always manages to do a great deal of needlework each day.

The monarchs have had with them this week the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador,

Count Albert Mensdorff, who has just returned from his vacation, passed partly in Switzerland and partly in Moravia. Count Mensdorff is a distant relation of the royal family, and in that capacity will attend the marriage of Prince Arthur, but not as a member of the Corps Diplomatique.

The King and Queen will arrive at Buckingham Palace from Balmoral tomorrow morning, and they intend to remain in London for three weeks. Then they will proceed to York Cottage, where they will pass the most of their time until they leave for Chatsworth early in December, though before this they will have passed a few days with the Earl of Durham and Lady Anne Lambton at Lambton Castle for shooting.

While the King and Queen are in residence at York Cottage the King will enjoy a day's shooting with Cora, Countess of Stafford, and Mr. Martyn Kennard at Houghton Hall at the end of October. The shooting here is extremely good, and the King has been here annually for several years.

Both the King and Queen have many engagements for their stay in town in addition to those in connection with the royal wedding. Upon the day of their return, for instance, they will be present at the charity matinee at the London Coliseum that has been mainly organized by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

Arrangements for the royal wedding are now all settled. It is officially announced that the Princess Royal, mother of the bride, is to be associated with the King in supporting the Duchess of Fife, who will be given away by the King. The bridegroom's supporters will be the Duke of Connaught and the Crown Prince of Sweden. The five bridesmaids will be all royal—Princess Mary, Princess Maud, the sister of the bride; Princesses Victoria Helena of Teck and the little daughter of the Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck.

AT THE CEREMONY.

The King and Queen will drive from Buckingham Palace without an escort, and the bride and her mother will drive privately from Portman Square to St. James' Palace, while the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Prince Arthur and other members of the royal family, will walk to the palace from Clarence House.

At St. James' the guests, who will number two hundred and fifty, will include the King and Queen of Norway and members of the diplomatic corps. The ceremony will be the simplest, no change being made from the ordinary wedding service. The Prince and Princess will leave later in the afternoon on a honeymoon, their destination being kept a secret.

It is still doubtful, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, whether the Duchess will accompany the Duke of Connaught back to Canada after the wedding. She is recovering wonderfully, but there still is fear of a relapse, and it is well known by her medical advisers that the climate of Canada does not agree with her.

Count and Countess Laszlo Szecsenyi will soon return to their Hungarian home, where they will pass the winter. The Countess, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt before her marriage, is now quite well again, and her baby daughter, the third, is spoken of as a very pretty child. The Countess has been passing the summer in Surrey, where she and the Count rented a charming old Elizabethan house, Great Tangley Manor, near Guildford. So pleased were they with their holiday here that they have decided to return next year and have taken the place for three months in the summer.

Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby have many friends among the American set in English society. Mrs. John Magee, who is one of them, had the Russian Grand Duke and his beautiful wife at Uric House for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Magee are better known perhaps as social lights in the Riviera,

where they are regular sojourners during the season and where they are notabilities in their own set at Cannes and Monte Carlo. Mr. and Mrs. Magee have entertained in Scotland before now, and this season they were fortunate in obtaining Uric House again from Sir Alexander Baird, as in those days there was much competition for suitable Scotch properties among the American hosts.

LONDON HAS NEW CLUB FOR TEACHING TANGO

Will Open in November as Place Where Members Can Dance All Night.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. ARGENTINA tango teas and the teaching of the Brazilian Maxixe dance, are to be the features of a new West End dancing club, which will be open to members practically all day and night. There also will be a class for the teaching of the two dances, as well as others of a similar character.

The date of opening of the club has been provisionally fixed for the beginning of November, and the best Continental musicians, acquainted with the special dances, have been engaged for the orchestra.

Mr. F. H. Payne, chairman of Earl's Court Limited, who is the originator of the idea, said in support of the scheme he has received scores of letters from all parts of the country. The premises will be in the heart of club and theatre and hotel land.

"It will not be a night club in the ordinary acceptance of the term," he said. "In fact it will be no more a night club than the Carlton or the Reform, which are already open all night. It will be a club to provide the members with entertainment and with facilities for dancing."

"A feature will be the tango teas, and during supper there will be a high class cabaret entertainment, including an exposition of the latest forms of dancing, the Argentine tango, the Brazilian Maxixe, and ragtime, by the finest performers to be found. After supper the rooms will be available for dancing by the members personally."

"I have been fortunate in securing two dancers, each of whom I believe will create a great sensation. One is an Argentine gentleman, who is a member of a very good family named Marquis. He has danced these dances from his childhood. The other is an English lady, Miss Clayton, who has never before appeared in public. Their performance of the two principal dances will, I am sure, dispel the idea that they are indelicate, if not indecent. As a matter of fact, when danced as they should be, they are the most fascinating and graceful movements imaginable."

"An essential feature of the club will be the cuisine, which will be in the hands of the famous Gustave, late of the Savoy."

"I evolved the idea because I found when I opened the Olympia Skating Club, and from my association with people who usually go to the hotels for supper, that there was a strong desire for some place of the sort where they were not obliged to finish their evening at half-past twelve or be turned out, with nowhere to go except places in which they would meet undesirable people."

"Arrangements will be made for temporary membership of a week or a month to suit transatlantic and other travellers, and during the daytime there will be classes at which members may learn the dances properly."

He Got His.
Washington Herald:—"Miss Gladys, who you cook?" Inquired the prospective suitor, cautiously.

"I can," she answered sweetly, "but the young man I am engaged to assures me that I won't have to."

Substitute Clay Birds
for Live Ones in Shoot

Sportsman Arranges Traps on His Estate, Releasing Imitation Birds That Fly Faster Than Partridges When Levers Are Disturbed, Providing Sport for His Friends.

ONLY WAY TO SCORE IS TO SHOOT QUICKLY

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Oct. 11. THE partridge shooting season, like the grouse, is proving a great disappointment owing to the unfavorable hatching period and the long drought, which killed off many young birds. But Mr. Basil Tozer tells in the Daily Express of a clever device of "one of the best game shots in England, a gentleman who has travelled largely and done much big game shooting," to provide sport for his friends.

Shooting at clay pigeons, the same as used at English pigeon shooting contests, may not sound very exciting, but this "sportsman" stocked the hundred or so acres of his little estate, which is mostly hilly, with many banks and hedges, a good deal of undergrowth, several small covers and a number of root fields, with clay birds.

Starting off on their shooting expedition, "we had not walked more than ten paces through the rough stuff," writes Mr. Tozer, "when half a dozen 'birds' rose almost simultaneously—three flew straight at us, two skidded away over the tops of some gorse bushes, the sixth swept right across the line of guns, being finally smashed in mid-air by a clever left barrel from the gun on my right when it was fully seventy yards away."

"There was nothing to pick up, of course, so the moment we had all reloaded we continued our cautious walk."

"Tchick!"

"A brace of 'birds' had risen ten yards behind us. A fusillade of seven shots greeted them, but they sank down in some long grass, untouched and well out of range. Before we had proceeded another five yards a covey of eight 'birds' rose, each flying in a different direction and at a different angle; some were smashed, but three at least escaped. After that the

'birds' rose in ones and twos until we had walked about thirty yards, when another covey sprang up at our feet, all as before, flying in different directions."

"But how are the traps sprung; what makes them go off? one of the guns inquired."

"I thought that would puzzle you," our host said with a chuckle. "The traps are sprung by wires attached to little levers hidden in the undergrowth and practically flush with the ground, and if you step within a yard or so of one of these levers it will be depressed sufficiently to pull the wire attached to the trigger of the trap and so release the 'bird.'"

"Each trap is connected with several levers, so that if you don't tread on or near the first lever, the probability is that you will tread upon the second, or the third, or the fourth, and the instant you do that the 'bird'—or a brace of 'birds' as the case may be—flashes into the air. The greatest difficulty I had in arranging all the levers so that one or other of the guns must tread upon them, or on most of them."

"Our host told us he found that the best load to use in a 12-bore gun for the clay bird is about thirty grains of E. C. powder and an ounce of No. 7 shot, and that the best way to 'kill' the birds is to shoot as quickly as possible."

"The waiting game is useless for clays," he said. "The only way to make a good score is to snap at them the instant you catch sight of them, for these artificial birds get out of shot so much faster than live birds do. I have arranged on my shoot days that all the traps shall be reset by my men while we are at lunch, and the angles of flight changed, so that in the afternoon we shall be able to get an equally good shoot while returning over the same ground."

Every Home Can Have Good Art

Opening of the Dorian Galleries in London Brings Artist and Patrons Together.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. THE opening of the Dorian Galleries at South Kensington inaugurates an experiment in the world of art which is arousing widespread interest. The Dorian Galleries, which owe their inception to Mr. Adrian Gordon, Mr. Ernest H. E. Cox and Mr. E. J. Grasen, mark the first serious attempt in England to bring the artist and the people into touch.

Mr. Adrian Gordon, who briefly outlined to your correspondent the objects aimed at in the opening of the galleries, remarked that there was no feasible reason to prevent beautiful things from being brought into any home in England at the present time—save the obstacle of the middleman.

"Unfortunately art has been cornered by the purely commercial person in England. Anything which possesses intrinsic artistic value to-day, from a picture to a couch or candlestick, is immediately seized by the intermediate shopkeeper, with the result that the buying public is obliged to pay at least fifty per cent over the price which would be charged them if they bought from the artists direct."

"The object of the Dorian Galleries is largely to abolish this artificial scale of prices."

"If the people deal through the Dorian Galleries they will be able to furnish the household with at least a dozen objects for a sum of money which, if expended through the medium of the ordinary shopman, would only give them a trinket or a miniature."

A large number of most eminent artists of the day have arranged with Mr. Gordon to place their works on sale at the Dorian Galleries, with the object of convincing the people of England that they can obtain the best in modern art at an expenditure below the sum which the ordinary shopkeeper would describe as "cost price."

The whole scheme has been designed on the broadest sphere. The public will be able to obtain anything from an antique bedstead to a Christmas card. Should the venture be a success, it is considered that it will entirely revolutionize art furniture and decorations in England, besides bringing some of the finest pictures by modern artists within the reach of very many who have up to the present been unable to possess objects on which they have set their hearts, owing to the prohibitive prices set up by the middleman.

Preparations are on foot for an exhibition of Blake's drawings, to be opened at the Tate Galleries next month. The display will be opened on October 15, and will replace that of the pre-Raphaelite pictures at present on loan in the gallery. Judging from the responses already received from collectors of Blake relics, it is likely that the exhibit will be the most representative ever held, and all interested in Blake will have a unique opportunity of seeing the greater part of his extant works.

Besides oil and water color paintings and tempera prints, there will be a number of books which Blake himself printed and bound. Nearly all the Blake relics are still in England, very few having yet found their way to America. Consequently those who are collecting the exhibits have not far to seek.

Among those who are lending a number

of pictures are Mr. Graham Richardson, who possesses an interesting collection at Witley, Surrey, and Mr. John Linnell, who, among other pictures, is lending a portrait of Blake, painted by his father, the famous artist, who was acquainted with Blake in his early days.

It is not generally known that the Tate Gallery possesses some half dozen paintings by Blake as part of the permanent collection. At least two of these are examples of the artist's best work. One is a water color representing David being "rescued out of many waters." The other is a drawing of a fairies' dance, with Titania and Oberon in the background. In the first there are shining cherubs, such as Blake alone could have conceived, and in the second the dancing fairies have the same spiritual and wildness as are met with under another form in "Songs of Innocence."

TILLINGS' IS ROMANCE OF A LIVERY STABLE

Famous London Bus Line Began with One Gray Horse and a Trap.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. TILLINGS, Limited, who were responsible for the motor bus strike, are a firm whose history is one of the romances of South London.

Some sixty years ago, when Peckham was a rural village, the late Thomas Tilling started as a livery stableman with one gray horse and a trap. This small venture was the foundation of the biggest livery business in the world.

Mr. Tilling later commenced an omnibus service from the corner of Rye lane to Gracechurch street, in the City, the original fare for which was half a dollar return, and the dark green busses were very popular for many years.

One interesting feature was the "express" bus, which, drawn by four horses, used to call round at the private houses of its regular patrons each morning before starting for the City.

The next venture was the "Times" bus, of light green color, which plied between Rye lane and Oxford Circus, a four horse bus, the conductor of which used to blow a post horn.

Other bus services followed in quick succession from and to the various suburbs, while a large carriage business was also being developed.

For many years the Tillings have supplied the horses for the Lord Mayor's Show, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, the Army, and at the present time for the Territorials.

Three years ago they had 7,500 horses in their stables. Notwithstanding the advent of the automobile, they still have 5,000 and these include 700 grays, said to be the finest collection of its kind in the world.

The present heads of the business are Messrs. Richard and Harry Tilling, sons of the founder. The former was quick to see the possibilities of the automobile and can claim the distinction of having run the first public motor bus on the Oxford Circus route.

The firm now own more than two hundred motor busses and have one of the largest fleets of automobiles in London. They are also contractors to the Post Office for automobile mail vans.

Mr. Richard Tilling, however, still favors the horse and may be seen most evenings driving his pair-horse phaeton up Rye lane on his way home from business.

Mathern Palace Soon To Be Sold

Mansion's History Is Traced to King Meurig, Who Ruled in the Sixth Century.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. MATHERN Palace, in Cheshire, Merionethshire, is to be sold by private treaty, having been placed in the hands of Messrs. Collins & Collins, No. 37 South Audley street, for the purpose.

The title of the house has descended from the days of the episcopal lords, marchers, and it implies a certain grandeur in no way reflected by the place as it is to-day. Mathern Palace takes one back to somewhat legendary days in Welsh history, and the spirit of romance which gave the story of Arthur, tinged the origin of Mathern as a name place.

It is related that Arthur's father, Meurig, ruled the land of Gwent as the sixth century was drawing to its close. It was on the Wyke bank, where six hundred years later was to arise the stately Cistercian house of Tintern, Meurig won a great and decisive victory for his folk and for his faith at the sacrifice of his own life. The land around passed to the Church, and the place of the martyrdom of this British saint has ever been known as Merthyr Tewdwr, or Mathern.

A thousand years later an antiquarian Bishop of Llandaff declares that he discovered Tewdwr's coffin and found his bones not in the smallest degree changed, the skull retaining the aperture of a large wound, which appeared as if it had been recently inflicted.

The stream that runs through the parish is still known as Meurig's.

After the advent of the Normans the lords of the manor were more often English than Welsh; but it is to Bishop de la Zouche that is due most of the existing fabric of Mathern Palace, though some of its features recall the style of the first of the Tudors rather than the second of the Lancastrians; but when its present owner, Mr. H. Arvey Tipping, acquired the property, in 1894, so much of the building had disappeared, and what was left was in so ruinous a condition, that it did not afford any clear evidence when or how it was altered by the successive proprietors. The gatehouse that gave admission to the outer court was certainly erected by de la Zouche. The way in is the old one, but arch and tower are gone, except that there can still be seen the remains of an iron hook on which swung one of the great doors, and the stone doorway into the newels stair which gave access to the rooms above. That de la Zouche was its builder is seen from inscribed stones that came from it and are now in the museum at Caerleon. They declare it to have been built in the year 1419 A. D. In the reign of King Henry V.

Most of the refectory is gone, though one of its high windows—four-lighted, arch-headed and transomed—is in the remaining portion, now used as a dining room.

PROFIT IN TOBACCO GROWN IN ENGLAND

Mr. Arthur Pullen-Burry Invents Movable Hothouses in Which to Cultivate the Plants.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. THERE are fortunes to be made by tobacco growing in England. At any rate that is the claim put forward by Mr. Arthur Pullen-Burry, of Rectory Farm, Somerton, near Worthing, who has invented a system of forced cultivation of the plant by which he is able to produce crops of high quality tobacco several times in the course of the year.

Briefly the system consists of large movable hothouses which protect the plant in its various stages of growth, and especially at the time when the "gum" gathers on the leaves.

A number of persons interested in the cultivation of tobacco, who were invited to inspect his system, saw the contrast in size between plants grown in the open and those under the movable hothouses. Put in the soil at the same time, those under glass were more than five times the size of the others, and their value more than correspondingly increased.

There is, of course, nothing new in growing things in hothouses. The value of this system lies in the fact that huge structures, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, including boiler, tank and heating pipes, are moved bodily from point to point on concrete traverses over the various beds, as occasion requires, by the mere turning of a wheel—as easily turned as the handle of a barrel organ.

The inventor asserts that all the tobacco is grown at a profit, and the houses are used all the year round.

THE WOMEN? LOOK FOR THEM AT THE QUEEN'S

Rebuilt London Theatre Will Have Club Facilities and Tango Teas in Afternoon.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Oct. 11. FEMINISM has taken another step with the reopening of the improved Queen's Theatre. The play itself, called "This Way, Madame," is appropriately named, but the appeal of the theatre to the woman who likes her rights is that it will encourage strolls for women between the acts.

Messrs. Mark and Sydney Blow, who are managing the new theatre, are the saviors of women from the desolation of the interval. Grateful women playgoers will no doubt give them an ovation and remember them in their prayers. No longer will it be almost compulsory for a woman to remain wedged in a stall, smiling bravely or yawning desperately, according to her temperament, waiting till the returning escorts, trying to look as if they had not enjoyed their little excursion, come pushing back.

"There will be an orchestra in the foyer as well as the one between the footlights and the stalls," said Mr. Blow, "and we want the lady patrons to stroll out between the acts and enjoy it just as much as the men."

"We shall follow the Continental rule of having our theatre open all day. We want the public to drop in just when they feel inclined, as they would in a club or restaurant. There will be an orchestra to listen to, and on certain afternoons tango teas will be arranged."

On the whole, the simplicity of dress was particularly noticeable. The newest toques that appeared were those made of black velvet with the brim turned up in front something like the bow of a gondola and from this springing a big black aigrette of some artificial plumage.